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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/970,371	10/02/2001	Noel Tenorio	020431.0917	1757
53184	7590	08/22/2006	EXAMINER	
i2 TECHNOLOGIES US, INC. ONE i2 PLACE, 11701 LUNA ROAD DALLAS, TX 75234			CHANDLER, SARA M	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		3693		

DATE MAILED: 08/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/970,371	TENORIO, NOEL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sara Chandler	3693	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 October 2001.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/28/01</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-29 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 11,105,105. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications: receive offer data for a plurality of offers, the received offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables; generate a display of the received offer data; provide visual representation of the offer variables for which values are specified in the offers and provide a range of values for the offer variables,

use geometric figures for the visual representation; and
provide wherein the visual representation of the offers within the display allow a user to
readily visually compare the offers in connection with a market decision.

. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the
conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 11/28/01 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.
Specifically, copies of the NPL references O and U on the IDS are missing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-9 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. The scope Claims 1 and 29 is broad because it covers every conceivable system for achieving the stated purpose when the disclosure only discloses that which was known to the inventor. Dependent claims 2-9 are similarly rejected. See MPEP §2164.08(a).

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2,3,5,11,12,13,20,21,22 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 2,11 and 20 recite the limitation "scheme" in line 1, respectively. It is unclear whether applicant is referring to the predefined encoding scheme in Claim 1 or some other scheme. For clarification the claim 2 should be --predefined encoding scheme--.

Claims 3, 12 and 21 recite the limitation "the scheme" in line 5, respectively. It is unclear whether applicant is referring to the predefined encoding scheme, the predefined color scheme or some other scheme. Regarding claims 3, 12 and 21, the phrase "possibly" renders the claim(s) indefinite because the scope of the claim is uncertain.

Claims 4,13 and 22 recite the limitation "the user" in line 22, respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Regarding claims 5,14 and 23, the phrase "possible" renders the claim(s) indefinite because the scope of the claim is uncertain. Furthermore, it is unclear what is meant by the phrase 'a range of values within a range of possible values.'

Claim 29 recites the limitation "the scheme" in 9 and "the color scheme". It is assumed that applicant referring to the predefined color scheme. Consistent terminology should be used.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moshal, US Pub. No. 2002/0032637.

Re Claims 1, 10 and 19: Moshal discloses a system/method/software for providing visualization of market offers, comprising a computer system operable to: receive offer data for a plurality of offers, the received offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables (Moshal, abstract, [0025] [0026] [0027] [0044] [0045]); and generate a display of the received offer data, the display comprising a plurality of patterns, each pattern representing a particular offer and particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to a predefined encoding scheme, a value for the offer variable (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030])

[0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] plurality offers (e.g., bid/ask, seller/buyer), plurality of offer variables (e.g., #items, type, user, price, length of participation etc.)).

Moshal fails to explicitly disclose a system/method/software comprising: a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable.

Official Notice is taken that it was old and well-known at the time the invention was made to use charts and graphs to present and analyze numerical and text data. Specifically, it was old and well-known at the time of the invention to use a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. For example, Excel programs have been used frequently in reports, slide shows and presentations to show diagrams in the form of bars, lines and other visual forms.

Alternatively, the difference between Moshal and the claimed invention is non-functional descriptive material. The system/method/software of the claimed invention provides for a display comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing particular offer variables, these features provide merely an ornamental arrangement of graphical images (See MPEP 2106 IV B 1 (b))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Moshal to provide a system/method/software for providing visualization of market offers, comprising a computer system operable to: receive offer data for a plurality of offers, the received offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables; and generate a display of the received offer data, the display comprising a plurality of patterns, each pattern

representing a particular offer and comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer valuable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to a predefined encoding scheme, a value for the offer variable corresponding to the bar.

As suggested by Moshal, users should have access to an easily understandable version of a the current state of critical data and any objects other than circles could be used to represent the buyers and sellers (and inherently, there respective offers also).

Re Claims 2,11 and 20: Moshal discloses a system/method/software, wherein the scheme is selected such that a set of geometric display elements encoding a first value of a first offer variable in a first pattern associated with a first offer are readily visually distinguishable from a set of geometric display elements encoding a second value of the first offer variable in a second pattern associated with a second offer if the first value is not substantially similar to the second value (Moshal, [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0035]).

Re Claims 3,12 and 21: Moshal discloses a system/method/software, wherein the sets of geometric display elements encode associated values according to a predefined color scheme (Moshal, [0031]); and each geometric display element in a set of geometric display elements has a color according to the value being represented and the scheme for encoding the value in the set of geometric display elements, the color for a particular geometric display element possibly being different than the colors of other geometric display elements in the same set of geometric display elements (Moshal, [0031]).

Re Claims 4,13 and 22: Moshal fails to explicitly disclose system/method/software, wherein the user is a buyer and the offers comprise asks only from sellers on an approved vendor list (AVL). Official Notice is taken that it is old and well-known for buyers and sellers to limit their business transactions to preferred parties. For example, preferred lists are used in auctions, shopping, online transactions etc. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Moshal to provide system/method/software, wherein the user is a buyer and the offers comprise asks only from sellers on an approved vendor list (AVL). One would have been motivated to avoid fraud, maintain business related and facilitate a more efficient experience.

Re Claims 5,14 and 23: Moshal discloses a system/method/software, wherein a value encoded in a set of geometric display elements comprises a range of values within a range of possible values (Moshal, [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0035]).

Re Claims 6,15 and 24: Moshal fails to explicitly disclose a system/method/software, wherein the bars are columns. Official Notice is taken that it was old and well-known at the time the invention was made to use charts and graphs to present and analyze numerical and text data. Specifically, it is was old and well-known at the time of the invention to use a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. . For example, Excel programs have been used frequently in reports, slide shows and presentations to show diagrams in the form of bars, lines and other visual forms. Alternatively, the difference between Moshal and the claimed invention is non-functional descriptive material. The system/method/software of the claimed invention provides for

a display comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing particular offer variables, these features provide merely an ornamental arrangement of graphical images (See MPEP 2106 IV B 1 (b)). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art hat the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Moshal to disclose a system/method/software, wherein the bars are columns. As suggested by Moshal, users should have access to an easily understandable version of a the current state of critical data and any objects other than circles could be used to represent the buyers and sellers (and inherently, there respective offers also).

Re Claims 7,16 and 25: Moshal discloses a system/method/software, wherein the computer system is operable to:

access a user request, the user request comprising a plurality of entered values for a plurality of offer variables (Moshal, [0026] [0027]); and generate within the display a pattern representing the user request, the pattern for the user request comprising particular offer variables and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to the predefined scheme, entered values for the offer variables, such that a user may compare the pattern for the user request with the patterns for one or more offers in connection with a market decision (Moshal, [0026] [0027]).

Moshal fails to explicitly disclose a system/method/software comprising: a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. Official Notice is taken that it was old and well-known at the time the invention was made to use charts and graphs to present and analyze numerical and text data. Specifically, it is was old

and well-known at the time of the invention to use a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. For example, Excel programs have been used frequently in reports, slide shows and presentations to show diagrams in the form of bars, lines and other visual forms. Alternatively, the difference between Moshal and the claimed invention is non-functional descriptive material. The system/method/software of the claimed invention provides for a display comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing particular offer variables, these features provide merely an ornamental arrangement of graphical images (See MPEP 2106 IV B 1 (b)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Moshal to provide a system/method/software, wherein the computer system is operable to: access a user request, the user request comprising a plurality of entered values for a plurality of offer variables; and generate within the display a pattern representing the user request, the pattern for the user request comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to the predefined scheme, an entered value for the offer variable corresponding to the bar, such that a user may compare the pattern for the user request with the patterns for one or more offers in connection with a market decision.

As suggested by Moshal, users should have access to an easily understandable version of a the current state of critical data and any objects other than objects other

than circles could be used to represent the buyers and sellers (and inherently, there respective offers also).

Re Claims 8,17 and 26: Moshal discloses system/method/software, where the computer system is operable to:

receive a selection of a particular pattern associated with a particular offer (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] Inherent features);

receive an instruction to generate an order based on the values for the offer associated with the selected pattern (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] Inherent features);
in response to receiving the instruction, automatically generate an order based on the values for the offer associated with the selected pattern (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] Inherent features); and

communicate the generated order for matching with the selected offer (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] Inherent features).

Re Claims 9, 18 and 27: Moshal discloses a system/method/software, wherein the computer system is operable to display the values specified in the user request and the values specified in the offer associated with the selected pattern to allow the user to compare these values before providing an instruction to generate an order (Moshal,

Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] Inherent features).

Re Claim 28: Moshal discloses a system for providing visualization of market offers, comprising:

means for receiving offer data for a plurality of offers, the offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables (Moshal, abstract, [0025] [0026] [0027] [0044] [0045]); and

means for generating a display of the received offer data, the display comprising a plurality of patterns, each pattern representing a particular offer and particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to a predefined encoding scheme, a value for the offer variable (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] plurality offers (e.g., bid/ask, seller/buyer), plurality of offer variables (e.g., #items, type, user, price, length of participation etc.)).

Moshal fails to explicitly disclose a system/method/software comprising: means for providing a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. Official Notice is taken that it was old and well-known at the time the invention was made to use charts and graphs to present and analyze numerical and text data. Specifically, it is was old and well-known at the time of the invention means for providing a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. For example, Excel programs have been used frequently in reports, slide shows and presentations to show diagrams

in the form of bars, lines and other visual forms. Alternatively, the difference between Moshal and the claimed invention is non-functional descriptive material. The system/method/software of the claimed invention provides for a display comprising means for providing a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable, these features provide merely an ornamental arrangement of graphical images (See MPEP 2106 IV B 1 (b)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Moshal to provide a system for providing visualization of market offers, comprising: means for receiving offer data for a plurality of offers, the offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables; and means for generating a display of the offer data, the display comprising a plurality of patterns, each pattern representing a particular offer and comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to a predefined encoding scheme, a value for the offer variable corresponding to the bar.

As suggested by Moshal, users should have access to an easily understandable version of a the current state of critical data and any objects other than objects other than circles could be used to represent the buyers and sellers (and inherently, there respective offers also).

Re Claim 29: Moshal discloses a system for providing visualization of market Offers, comprising a computer system Operable to:

receive offer data for a plurality of offers, the received offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables (Moshal, abstract, [0025] [0026] [0027] [0044] [0045]); and

generate a display of the received offer data, the display comprising a plurality of patterns, each pattern representing a particular offer and particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that collectively encode, according to a predefined color scheme, a value for the offer variable (Moshal, Figs. 1-18; [0006] [0024] [0026] [0027] [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0034] [0035] [0039] [0040] [0044] [0045] plurality offers (e.g., bid/ask, seller/buyer), plurality of offer variables (e.g., #items, type, user, price, length of participation etc.);

the scheme being selected such that a set of geometric display elements encoding a first value of a first offer variable in a first pattern associated with a first offer are readily visually distinguishable from a set of geometric display elements encoding a second value of the first offer variable in a second pattern associated with a second offer if the first value is not substantially similar to the second value (Moshal, [0029] [0030] [0031] [0033] [0035]);

access a user request, the user request comprising a plurality of entered values for a plurality of offer variables (Moshal, [0026] [0027]); and

generate within the display a pattern representing the user request, the pattern for the user request comprising particular offer variables and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to the color scheme, entered values for the offer variables, such that a user

may compare the pattern for the user request with the patterns for one or more offers in connection with a market decision (Moshal, [0026] [0027] [0031])).

Moshal fails to explicitly disclose a system/method/software comprising: a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. Official Notice is taken that it was old and well-known at the time the invention was made to use charts and graphs to present and analyze numerical and text data. Specifically, it is was old and well-known at the time of the invention to use a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable. For example, Excel programs have been used frequently in reports, slide shows and presentations to show diagrams in the form of bars, lines and other visual forms. Alternatively, the difference between Moshal and the claimed invention is non-functional descriptive material. The system/method/software of the claimed invention provides for a display comprising means for providing a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable, these features provide merely an ornamental arrangement of graphical images (See MPEP 2106 IV B 1 (b)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Moshal to provide a system for providing visualization of market Offers, comprising a computer system operable to: receive offer data for a plurality of offers, the received offer data reflecting values specified in the offers for a plurality of offer variables; and generate a display of the received offer data, the display comprising a plurality of patterns, each pattern representing a particular offer and comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that collectively encode,

according to a predefined color scheme, a value for the offer variable corresponding to the bar, the scheme being selected such that a set of geometric display elements encoding a first value of a first offer variable in a first pattern associated with a first offer are readily visually distinguishable from a set of geometric display elements encoding a second value of the first offer variable in a second pattern associated with a second offer if the first value is not substantially similar to the second value; access a user request, the user request comprising a plurality of entered values for a plurality of offer variables; and generate within the display a pattern representing the user request, the pattern for the user request comprising a plurality of bars, each bar representing a particular offer variable and comprising a set of one or more geometric display elements that by virtue of their appearance collectively encode, according to the color scheme, an entered value for the offer variable corresponding to the bar, such that a user may compare the pattern for the user request with the patterns for one or more offers in connection with a market decision.

As suggested by Moshal, users should have access to an easily understandable version of a the current state of critical data and any objects other than objects other than circles could be used to represent the buyers and sellers (and inherently, there respective offers also).

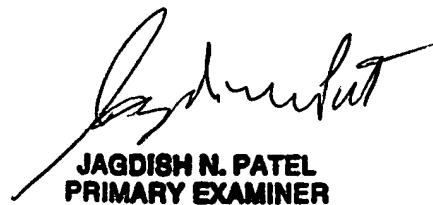
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sara Chandler whose telephone number is 571-272-1186. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on 571-272-6712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SMC



JAGDISH N. PATEL
PRIMARY EXAMINER